The War Fifty Years Ago

General Sherman's Slow March Toward Meridian, Miss. A Cavalry Column Moving to Support Sherman Is Delayed by Bad Roads---Sherman Narrowly Escapes Capture --- Arriving at Meridian, He Begins a Work of Destruction --- Railroads and Mills Given Over to Wreck and Fire --- Fortunes of General Seymour's Expedition In Florida --- Confederates Rally Promptly to Defeat It --- Daring Escape From Libby Prison.

N January, 1864, General W. T. Sherman arranged with General

U. S. Grant for an expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., with 20,000 infantry under his own command and a co-operating cavalry expedition, 7,000 mounted men and twenty pieces of artillery, under the command of General W. Sooy Smith, chief of cavalry on General Grant's staff. This cavalry force was ordered to start from Collierville, east of Memphis, on the 1st of February, and to join Sherman at Meridian as near the 10th as possible, destroying public property and supplies and the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Okolona south

Sherman's orders to Smith were "Attack any force of cavairy you may meet and follow them south." Do not let the enemy draw you into other stretch of track. minor affairs, but look solely to the greater object-to destroy his commu- then marches to the track. Each man

By Capt. GEORGE L KILMER, Late U. S. V. | senal, hospitals, offices, hotels and cantonments, no longer exists."

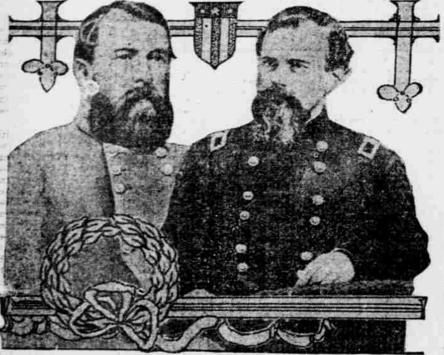
Given to Wreck and Fire.

Not Meridian alone, but adjacent fire. The raiders moved east, north destruction in all of 115 miles of track, sixty-one bridges and culverts, nineteen locomotives, twenty-eight cars, besides water tanks, cotton warehouses,

mills and various public and commer-

cial bulldings. The destruction of railroads became an art with the Federals in the last years of the war. The plan used by Sherman was to send out a body of 3,000 soldiers divided into sections of 1.000 men each. The men of the first section line up along the track, and at a signal each man seizes a tie and, all lifting together, reverse the ties and rails completely, then pass on to an-

Section No. 2 of the working party



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SENERAL SAM JONES, C. S. A., CONFEDERATE COMMANDER IN FLORIDA, AND GENERAL J. R. HAWLEY, U. S. A., LEADER OF A FEDERAL BRIGADE IN SEYMOUR'S FLORIDA EXPEDICION.

ence was made to previous verbal instructions covering all points. Sherman left Vicksburg with his force Feb. 3 and reached Meridian on the

General Smith's command comprised three brigades of cavalry-first, Colonel George E. Waring's; second. Colonel W. P. Hepburn's; third, Colonel Lafayette McCrillis'-and a battallon of the Fourth United States cavalry. commanded by Captain C. S. Bowman. The heavy rains had made the country roads nearly impassable. There was a little skirmishing with the vanguard of General N. B. Forrest's cav-

Sherman's Night Adventure.

On the night of Feb. 12 General Sherman, then approaching Meridian, narrowly escaped capture by a roaming band of Confederate troopers, who dashed at a passing wagon train in the hopes of finding some Federal rations to appease hunger. Sherman stopped at a log farmhouse and ordered supper. While the meal was being prepared he lay down and fell asleep. Before the call to supper he was startled from his dreams by loud hallooing and pistol shots close to the house. Hurrying outside, the general saw some wagons passing down the road on a run, chased by desperate horsemen, who recklessly fired pistol balls in all directions.

There were no friendly troops in sight, and Sherman gathered his headquarters clerks and orderlies and was preparing to get them into a convenient cornerib for defense when one of his regiments, which had marched on ahead, came back at double quick to rescue the endangered chief. The armed escort of the wagons had made a good fight in defense of the train, thus keeping the assailants so deeply engrossed that they overlooked the erent prize at hand. It is amusing to think of the doughty warrior running for cover to a humble cornerib.

After the night adventure Sherman kept his force well in hand in anticipation of meeting the Confederate infantry in battle. The army marched forward toward Meridian on a single road. Meeting no opposition, it reached there the 14th and began a work of destruction which continued for five days. Sherman wrote in his official report of the expedition: "Ten thousand men worked hard with axes. crowbars, sledges, claw bars and with fire, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing the work well done. idian, with its depots, storehouses, ar-

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nicatior s from Okolona to Meridian lowens a tie from the rails and carries and then east toward Selma." Refer- 18 a pile for burning. The rails are then placed on top of the ties and the pile set on fire. The second section of workers then passes on to another stretch, and the third section, with the aid of the fire, thoroughly destroys the rails. Only the middle of the rail is exposed to the flames, and when this part is at white heat the men seize the ends with railroad hooks and give a double twist to the yielding middle;

part, rendering the rail useless except after recusting and rolling. The Campaign a Puzzle.

Taken all in all, the Meridian campaign has always been a puzzle to military men. Sherman deemed it worth while to deny in his memoirs that he had intended at the time to go to Molile and in not going there from Meridian had failed in accomplishing the objects in view when the column left Vicksburg. Said he: "I never had the remotest idea of going to Mobile, but had purposely given out that idea to deceive the enemy and divert their attention. The object of the Meridian expedition was to strike the roads inland, so to paralyze the enemy that we could take from the defense of the Mississippi river the equivalent of 20,-000 men to be used in the next Georgia campaign, and this was actually done At the same time I wanted to destroy General Forrest, who, with an irregular force of cavalry, was constantly threatening Memphis and the river above, as well as our routes of supply in middle Tennessee. In this we failed

Seymour's Florida Expedition.

The incursion into Florida of General Truman Seymour's Federal command the first week in February had led to a gathering of Confederates to thwart it. General Sam Jones commanded the Confederate department which included Florida, and General Joseph Finegan the district threatened by Seymour.

When Seymour landed at Jackson ville on Feb. 7 Finegan summoned by wire aid from Savannah and Charleston. On the 10th he had about 500 troops at Lake City, a point about sixty-five miles from Jacksonville. On that date General Seymour's mounted troops, led by Colonel Guy V. Henry,

were approaching from the east. On the 10th Colonel Henry continued his advance. An advance guard was raider, who was a large man, stuck sent forward to see if Finegan's troops fast at the exit and was extricated were in position to defend the south fork of the St. Mary's river, while the in Washington within five days. Coloremainder of the force cautiously followed. Confederates in small force ing through the kitchen wall were rewere found defending the fork, when .

about 150 men. At 6 p. m. Colonel their duties. abandoned by the Confederates.

five miles from Lake City, which was issue for the erection of a city han. held by Confederates, but evacuated during the night. This was unknown to Colonel Henry, and as he was without infantry he retraced his steps to

Seymour Risks Defeat.

Telegraphic communication was es tablished between Jacksonville and Baldwin, and General Q. A. Gilimore, Seymour's superior, who was at Jacksonville, sent instructions to Seymour not to risk a repulse in advancing upon Lake City, but to hold Sanderson unless there were reasons for falling stations were given over to wreck and back; also in case his advance met with serious opposition to concentrate and south of Meridian, compassing the at Sanderson and the south fork of the St. Mary's. On the 13th General drowns the starting and creaking Seymour was further instructed to concentrate at Baldwin without delay. Seymour's column comprised the small cavalry brigade led by Colonel Henry and three infantry brigades under General J. R. Hawley, Colonel W. B. Barton and Colonel James Montgomery. Finding that neither Baldwin nor Sanderson was well situated for defense. Seymour decided to push farther westward and risk battle with what he supposed vastly inferior numbers.

In his estimate of the foe Seymour was mistaken, for on the day when Gillmore's instructions reached him Finegan had approximately 6,000 men in position around Ocean pond, on the Olustee river, midway between Sanderson and Lake City. Ponds and lakes abounding in the region offered advantages of defense. Finegan immediately began to fortify against the advancing Federals. Trenches were dug between the lakes so as to form a continuous line fronting east.

Meanwhile Seymour prepared to advance despite the remonstrances of his subordinate officers. It was pointed out to him that he would be fifty or sixty miles from his base at Jacksonville with only a rickety single track railroad as a means of communication. Nevertheless he believed it to be his duty to go ahead. Gillmore had sailed from Jacksonville for Hilton Head, S. C., and could not be consulted without long delay.

Jailbreak From Libby Prison.

During the night of Feb. 9-10, 1864. a body of Federal officers confined as prisoners of war in Libby prison. Richmond, accomplished one of the most daring escapes in the history of the civil conflict. To the number of 109 the captives, representing all grades from lieutenant to colonel, made their exit through a tunnel. About sixty of the number reached the Federal army lines; the remainder were captured sooner or later, some in the streets or suburbs of the Confederate capital, others in the woods and moun-

The great Libby tunnel was devised by Colonel T. E. Rose of the Seventy-



Copyright by Patriot Publishing company GENERAL WILLIAM SOOY SMITH, U. S. A., LEADER OF FEDERAL CAVALRY IN MIS-

seventh Pennsylvania infantry. Armed with a jackknife and chisel, with the assistance of a brother officer, Rose cut a manhole through a stone chimney in the kitchen basement of the prison. Through this several men dropped into the cellar. There, with improvised tools, after tedious labor they cut a hole through the stone base of the structure. After that sixty feet of tunnel large enough to pass a man had to be dug in order to clear the line of prison guards. All the work was done between 10 p. m. and 4 a. m. The dirt was put into a small wooden box used n the daytime as a cuspidor and hoisted into the prison, where it was spread in thin layers beneath the straw covering of the floor, thus eluding the eyes of prison inspectors. The work

was accomplished in fifty-one days. The exit was into an empty shed be youd the guard lines. When the band went out Colonel A. D. Straight, the with difficulty. He went free and was nel Rose and his companion in bursttaken within a short time and returned to Libby.

MUSCATINE CITY HALL PROJECT KNOCKED OUT

Muscatine, Iowa, March 2.—The city \$30,000 bond issue. hall project received a death blow Saturday afternoon, when Judge The- will come up in a few days, at which ing weather extends to northern Flor- Boston ophilus in district court granted Ben- time, it is believed, the injunction will ida. Barometric depressions of con- Buffalo

jamin Reesink a temporary injunction restraining the city of Muscatine, any of its officials or County Collector R. E.

skirmisa ensued, in which four were be made a permanent one. In the tilled on the Federal side and thirteen meantime an investigation will be counsed. Two Confederates were made as to the legality of the propoled and three wounded, when they sition, and a report will be made be-Ted to the woods. Their force was fore the new city councilmen assume

Henry reached Sanderson, forty miles | In the event of the permanent infrom Jacksonville. The place had been junction carrying, it is believed, that a special election will be called for On the 11th the command encamped the purpose of voting a similar bond

NOT MADE BY SPOOKS.

House Noises at Night That Sound Like Ghostly Footfalls.

In old houses the boards and joists forming the floors are often in a somewhat unstable condition. Many floors are permanently bent with the traffic of generations. Others are still undergoing the warping process. It is easy to imagine a floor which is in a perfectly ripe condition for the production of ghostly sounds.

During the daytime the timbers get bent with the weight of the various inmates of the house walking to and fre, but the noise and bustle of the day which goes on until the floor has recovered its natural position, as it is bound to do in time, wood being of an elastic

When, however, the stillness of night comes on, these little intermittent movements may become magnified into mysterious footsteps, according to the imagination of the hearer. I myself live in a house the landing of which exactly illustrates my argument. Some hours after all are in bed the sound as of one stealthily creeping along the landing is heard-loud enough to startle a light sleeper into wakefulness. 'Who's that?" has often been the exclamation, but by good sense the nat-ural explanation has as often been accepted.-London Times

Didn't Need the Hoe.

Some time ago a hobo meekly tapped on the back door of a suburban home and asked for something to eat. The good housewife responded that she would feed him on the back step along with Fido provided he was willing to earn the meal by cleaning out the gut-

The tramp agreed, and when he had

eaten his way through several sandwiches the housewife came out with a reliable looking hoe. "You needn't have gone to that trou-

ble, madam," said the hobo. "I never use a hoe in cleaning out a gutter." "Never use a hoe!" said the woman What do you use, then, a shovel?"

"No, madam," sweetly replied the hobo, starting for the back gate, "my method is to pray for rain."-Boston Advertiser.

Pump Anchors.

A pump is a queer sort of anchor, but it has been found to be the best kind of an anchor for a sandy bottom. The anchor consists of a heavy piece of metal with a hole down through the center and a tube from Year ago1,080,000 this hole to the ship, so that water can Corn today1,545,000 be pumped from the ship down through the tube and out of the bottom of the metal mass. When this anchor drops to the sandy bottom and the pump is started it makes quicksand of the material round it so that it sinks in deep. When the pumping 8.75, rough 8.40@8.55, light 8.40@8.70. anchor. To raise the anchor it is necessary only to start numning again and loosen the sand.-Saturday Evening Post.

making an experimental flight in an 6.75@8.25, bulk 8.55@8.65 all-metal monoplane of their own invention. The left wing of the mono-plane gave way and the machine dash-stockers 6.35@7.85. Texans 6.50@ 8.40, calves 9.50@10.75.

TODAY'S MARKET QUOTATIONS

-Local and Foreign-

Chicago and New York markets furnished by E. W. Wagner & Co., members Chicago Board of Trade; grain, provisions, stocks and cotton; private wires to all financial centers. Corresconddents on the New York Stock rough, \$8.35@8.50; light, \$8.35@8.65. an' Cotton Exchanges. Tri-city office Cattle 10c higher. suite 309 Best building. Phone

Rock Island 330. P. J. McCORMICK. Manager.

CHICAG	O MAR	KETS.		Hogs, Cattle. Sheep.
Wheat- Ope	en. High	LOW	. Close	Kansas City10,000 13,000 10,000
May 941/4	94%	93%	9414-B	Omaha 5,800 5,200 15,000
July 88%	891/8	8814	89 -A	
Cora-				NEW YORK STOCKS.
May 6714	6774	6714	-67%-B	New York, March 2 Following are
July 66%	6714	66%	67%-A	the closing quotations on the stock
Oats -				market today:
May 405%	40%-	4014	40%-A	Union Pacific
July4014	4016	4014	40%-B	U. S. Steel preferred
rork-	33.4			U. S. Steel common 64%
May 21.27	21.42	21.27	21.35-B	Reading
July21.40	21.50	21.40	21.40-B	
Lard-	2000	200000		Rock Island common 51%
May 10.57	10.65	10.55	10.55	Southern Pacific 931/2
July 10.77	10.82	10.75	10.75-A	
Ribs-	******		73007 72	Missouri Pacific 24%
May11.37	11 42-	11.27	11.37-	
July 11.47	11.55		11.50-A	
July		****		Louisville & Nashville136
Chicago	Cheb G	rain		Smelters
				Canadian Pacific
Wheat-No. 2				[선수] 사용 [[선수] [[선수] [[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[
9514: No. 2 h. 93	@9314:	No. 3	h, 921/2	Pennsylvania11114

9514; No. 2 h, 93@9314; No. 3 h, 9214 @92%; No. 1 ns. 97@9714; No. 2 ns. 96; No. 3 ns. 93@95; No. 4 ns. 90@93; No. 2 s. 95@96; No. 3 s. 93@941/2; No. 4 s, 92; No. 1 vc, 95@96; No. 2 vc. 9414@94%; No. 3 vc. 92@93; No. 1 Atchisoa 97 No. 2 durum, 91@92.

w. 64@65; No. 3 y, 61% @62; No. 4. 5814@60; No. 4 w. 6114@64; No. 4 y, 5814@61; sg. 43@54.

Oats-No. 2 w, 4214; No. 3 w, 3914. @40; No. 4 w, 39@391/2; standard,

40%; sg. 38. Liverpool Cables. Wheat-Opened 1/4 off; closed 1/8 up Corn-Opened % off; closed ¼ to

Chicago Receipta.

Today, Contract,
Wheat 61 * 47
Corn254 5
Oats148 48
Northwest Cars.
To Last Last day, week, year.
Minneapolis738 Hldy. 476
Duluth 22 Hldy. 70
Winnipeg
Estimates Tomorrow.
Wheat 84
Corn354
Oats225
Primary Movement. Receipts. Shipments
Wheat today1,396,000 483,000

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

748,000

Year ago1,151,000

Opening Market. Hogs 40,000; left over 2,945; 5 cents Cattle 22,000; steady to 10 cents

Nine O'clock Market.

Hogs strong at Saturday's average. Lyons, France-Pierre and Gabriel Mixed 8.35@8.70, good 8.65@8.70 Salvez, brothers, were killed while rough 8.35@8.50, light 8.35@8.65, pigs Cattle steady to 10 cents higher.

Sheep steady, 10 cents lower, 3.85 duplicates wheat is now a sale. Fee. @ 6.00, lambs 5.60@ 8.00. Close of Market. Hogs strong. Early prices strong to shade higher than Saturday's average. Mixed, \$8.35@8.70; good, \$8.55@8.70;

Sheep s.eady, 10c lower.

	- Copening and Alexander
	Hogs, Cattle. Sheep.
	Kansas City 10,000 13,000 10,000
5	Omaha 5,800 5,200 15,000
S	The state of the s
•	NEW YORK STOCKS.
3	New Tork, March 2. Toroning are
١	the closing quotations on the stock
	market today:
L	Union Pacific
3	U. S. Steel preferred
31	U. S. Steel common 64%
3	Reading164%
3	Rock Island preferred 8
	Rock Island common 51/8
d	Southern Pacific 931/2
	New York Central 89%
	Missouri Pacific 24%
-	Great Northern
V	Northern Pacific1121/8
1	Louisville & Nashville136
1	Smelters 67%

Market Square Sales

Chesapeake & Ohio 6314

Brooklyn Rapid Transit 911/2

Baltimore & Ohio 91%

		February	28, 1914.
loads of	corn at		72 at 75c
load of	oats a	t	38c
loads o	f timoth	y hay at .	\$16.00

LOCAL MARKET CONDITIONS. March 2.-Following are the wholesale quotations on the local market

10.000
Butter, Eggs and Cheese.
Eggs, per dozen25c
Butter, dairy, pound26c
Butter, creamery, pound31c
Butter, packing stock, pound 16c
Vegetables.
Parsley, bunch 2c
Cucumbers, bot house15c@20c
Lettuce, pound25c
Potatoes, bushel85c
Cabbage, pound3c
Red onlons, per cwt\$3.25
Bermuda onions, pound 40
Parsnips 60c
Carrots 60c
Poultry.
Old cocks8c
Hens13c
Spring14c
Ducks

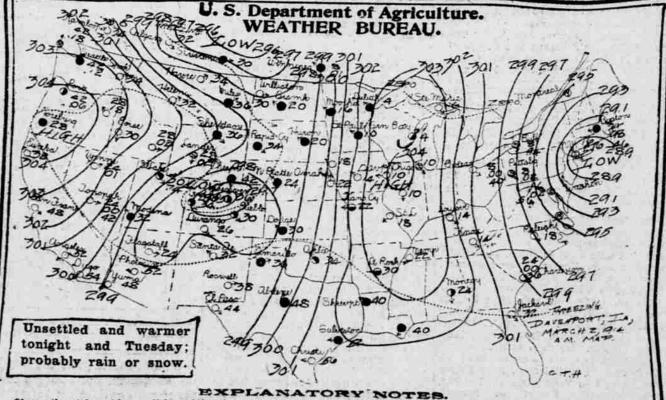
Fish. Silver Salmon11c Halibut, fresh110 Yellow Pike 120 indicates close marketing. Trout14c Flounders9c

WAGNER'S REVIEW

Morning Grain Letter.

Chicago, March 2 .- If the calendar

Daily United States Weather Map



O clear: O partly cloudy: O cloudy: B rain; (5)s Prain: Ssnow: Preport missing. Arrows fly with the wind. First figures, lowest ation of .01 inch or more for past 24 hours; third, maximum wind velocity.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Lake Superior and a disturbance which katchewan and Colorado and rain or Jacksonville 60 was over the Gulf of Mexico have united off the north Atlantic coast, of the Rocky mountain region. The New York 38 where the barometer is below 29 creet of another high is over Washing- Norfolk 44 snow, have resulted in the eastern porment of these conditions will be at- St. Louis 24 tion of the lake region and on the Attended by unsettled and warmer St. Paul 16 lantic coast with 2.76 inches of precipi- weather in this vicinity tonight and San Diego 60 tation at New York City during the Johnson from collecting taxes on the past 24 inches. The northwestern high, with its attendant cold wave, is central The final hearing on the matter over the Mississippi valley and freez-

siderable intensity, accompanied by Davenport 22 The storm shown Saturday over higher temperatures, are over Sas- Denver snow has occurred on the north Pa- Kansas City 30 cific coast and in the northern portion New Orleans 60 Tuesday, probably with rain or snow.

OBSERVATIONS.

San Francisco 58 Seattle 48 Washington 42 High. Low. Prop. Winnipeg 10 .98 Yellowstone Park .. 42

eigners are awaiting to see our Marci estimates. Inter Ocean thinks whee in a probable strong position, but dea not expect much on bull side during first half of March. March wheat is serves of 150,000,000 to 150,000,000 an not be considered very large. Guess ing at the weekly visible changes a peculiar affair. On the movement of the past week it would appear that the wheat visible should not decress above 600,000 or 700,000.

The corn visible may increase a he tle. There should be a fair decrease in oats visible. Weather forecast for week is for cold spell Monday to Tue, day, followed by fair and warrant weather. Cash corn outlook is a lim brighter. The new bull leaders an evidently attempting to establish con on new ground.

Shipments of products from Chican for pas week make a good showing January provision experts from the United States were also above ber expectations. Continental corn supplies at importing points are ven small and Argentine old corn in to hausted. There is practically as United States corn enroute to Europe, whereas one year ago there wen 7,000,000 or 8,000,000. Corn problem turns on patience of consumer is Eastern United States and abroad If he depends of Argentine new corn he will buy slowly. Such action will however, bid fair to be bearish if the reserves Saturday next are as expected, 800,000,000 to 900,000,000

Trend of Corn During March. Chicago, March 2 .- Over a period of

many years corn has behaved gallantly during March, 1910 was an exceptional year, a bear March, based on very large supplies in seven big states and a false high price of around 67c for May corn. Otherwise the March periods of corn history have been regular affairs.

Receipts have finally broken around the 20th of March and the ear has bought liberally for shipment duing the coming April and May. Ordnarilly March is a month of bull cheer and after corn small yields the March corn reserves never disappoint. They are ever small.

Granted March corn reserves of 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 in the seven surplus territories and total farm stocks of \$50,000,000 o 900,000,000, he coarse grains should easily continue their fight at the average February level. The reserves of corn should be sufficiently small to counteract outs plentitude, if oats reserves are above

360,000,000 We repeat Chicago corn supplies of 9,000,000 mean nothing if half the central west is "corn bare," as anticipated January and February shipments of corn from Chicago at 8,000. 000,000 during other small crop years. Not bad on this entire export failure. Primary corn movement since Nov. 1

> shall be able to trace out closely the March to September corn movement Chicago corn supplies attain their zenith in April and disappear during April and May; the June 1 recent

> average being around 2,500,000. Granted the March corn reserves are in line with popular thought, the supreme corn test will come in April when to be bullish, Chicago corn supplies must decrease swiftly. The Argentine 1914 actual corn crop size is a mystery, but is guessed at the od

240,000,000 surplus. The central west has a four mouth period - March to June - wherein corn conditions should be mainly do mestic. Probable steady loss of export demand is regrettable, as even small help of this character is vital. Occasional strong markets with lib eral upturns are indicated. Corn sectiment is vastly improved. Securities and cotton promise to retain current averages during March.

Drift of the Weather. Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin-

Unsettled tonight and Tuesday. Minnesota-Unsettled tonight, snow flurries; warmer in eastern part. lowa-Unsettled tonight, light rain

or snow, warmer tonight. North Dakota-Generally fair to night, colder tonight.

South Dakota Unsettled tonight and Tuesday; probably snow flurries. Nebraska and Kansas-Unsettled tonight and Tuesday; probably rain or snow; warmer in extreme eastern

Clinching the Argument. At a club meeting held in a public house in a small village a discussion took place as to whether a hard or soft substance would last the longer. The debate continued for some time, until one man spoke up and said:

"Now, men, you are all mistaken as I can easily prove. When me and my wife married she had as good a set of teeth as any woman could have; now she hasn't got one, and her tongue is as good as ever."-London Tit-Bits.

Contrasts.

"I wonder why the baron and Jave mir, the poet, always go about together. They are so utterly different." "Well, the baron thinks himself intellectual when he is with the post and the poet thinks he looks smart when he is with the baron."-Fliegerde Blatter.

Good Judgment. "Your partner," remarked the pritileged friend, "seems to be a man vausually good judgment."

knowledged brains of the firm. he never makes a move without askins J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster. | my advice."-Chicago News.